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Lungless Salamanders. — In the *Zoologischer Anzeiger*, Dr. Einar Lönnberg, of Upsala, has an interesting list of salamanders which have the lung rudimentary or wanting. The catalogue includes the results of his own work and that of Harris Wilder, Camerano, and Moore.

Salamanders may in this regard be divided into three classes : (1) those in which the lungs extend to the groin and are about 60 per cent of the length of the body. To this class belong certain Asiatic species of *Diemictylus* (Molge); (2) those in which the lungs extend only halfway from the axil to the groin, measuring 38–45 per cent of the length of the animal. To this class belong other species of *Diemictylus*, species of *Salamandrella*, *Ranideus*, and, among American species, *Ambystoma punctatum* and *A. microstomum*. Apparently the American species of *Diemictylus* (*viridescens*, *torosus*) have not been studied; (3) those without lungs or with merely a rudiment. In this class, among American species, belong the following: *Ambystoma opacum* (rudiment), *Aneideslug ubris*, *Plethodon cinereus*, *P. glutinosus*, *Spelerpes porphyriticus*, *S. ruber*, *S. longicauda*, *S. guttolineatus*, *S. bilineatus*, *Manculus quadridigitatus*, *Desmognathus fuscus*, *D. brimleyorum*, *D. nigrum*, and *D. achrophæum*. Other species of *Spelerpes*, with *Leurognathus* and *Batrachoseps*, are known to belong to this category, which probably includes all *Plethodontidæ* and *Desmognathidæ*.

“Camerano has rightly pointed out the importance of the lungs as a hydrostatic organ, and it seems quite possible that the great length of the lungs in many forms is an adaptation to aquatic life. But the lungless salamanders are not necessarily obliged to lead a terrestrial life, even if many of them do so; on the contrary, some of them are very positively aquatic in their habits.” Such do not, however, as is the case with *Diemictylus*, remain suspended in the water, but crawl or wriggle at the bottom.

D. S. J.

The Egg of the Hagfish. — In the *Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Copenhagen*, Adolf Severin Jensen has a valuable account of the egg of the hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*), entitled “Om Slimaalens Æg.”

The egg of this singular creature was first described in 1859 by Allen Thompson. It has been noticed a few times since then, mostly from specimens taken in the stomachs of other fishes, but most who have written on the animal and its biology have never found a perfect egg.